

THE RIPLEY ADVERTISER.

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THE RIPLEY ADVERTISER.

J. F. FORD, Editor and Publisher.

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INvariably in Advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square (ten lines) for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Legal advertisements inserted at the rates fixed by law.

Announcing candidates for best or city offices, two dollars and a half; County, five dollars; District and State, ten dollars; invariably in advance.

There is but one Universalist church in the State of Mississippi, and that is in Calhoun county.

Says the Oxford (Miss.) Falcon:

"The first 'honor men' of the freshmen and sophomore classes of the university are girls, which conclusively demonstrates that in mental capacity the girls are equal to the boys, if not more so."

Forty years experience has stamped public approval on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as the most reliable of all remedies for Throat or Lung disease. Its continued and increased popularity is conclusive evidence of its superior curative qualities.

It is a stereotyped charge of the Radical papers of Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., that a homicidal fever rages in the South, and that no proper effort is made to check this disregard of divine and human law, but during the year 1882 fifty-two homicides were committed in Chicago alone, and but one man was hanged. This record of crime distances any State in the South. In addition to these fifty-two homicides in the enlightened, civilized, and pious city of Chicago, there were 100 cases of infanticide—or murder of children by their mothers, to conceal their shame. We are sorry to have to confess, that murder is far too common in the South—but that crime is more rife in the North than the South. Forgery, robbery, embezzlement, seductions, infanticide, perjury and all sorts of swindling are far more common in the North than they are in the South. The Agent's Herald has unearthed and exposed 25 outrageous frauds in the city of the Pilgrim fathers—in Boston, fraudulent mercantile firms, whose sole business is to pick the pockets of the credulous. New York and Chicago are brimful of similar frauds and the press and police of those cities wink at these frauds. There is far too much crime in the South and much room for improvement, but the Pecksniff and Joseph Surfaces of the North have no right to cast the first stone at us.—Meridian Mercury.

Three Georgia girls took several eggs and a whisky straight apiece, and then got into a buggy and started to a party. When next discovered they were lying in a fence corner, while a blacksmith held an inquest over the remains of the buggy.

A Baptist missionary of the Tennessee State convention reported three churches that paid their preachers the magnificent salary of \$6 per year. They will receive their rewards hereafter.

How to Have Civil Service Reform.

"We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and men." Platform of the National Convention of Democratic party, 1876.

Looks Like Business.

Memphis Avalanche.

About 2,000 laborers will be at work this month on the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick railway between Holly Springs and Aberdeen.

Cleveland, Tenn., has eight or nine cases of small pox.

Too Many Election Days.

We fully agree with our able contemporary, the Clarion, that we have too many elections. They not only cost the State an extra amount of money, but they have a tendency to disorganize labor. Let us have State and Congressional elections at the same time, say we.—Grenada Sentinel.

Do the Clarion and Sentinel remember the cause of this separation of Federal and State elections? In their opinion does this cause no longer exist?—Greenville Times.

The inquiry might be addressed to a half dozen other papers which are advocating the holding of Congressional elections on the same day that local elections are held. To the Times, our answer is that we do "remember" the cause of the separations of these elections. It was the federal law authorizing the appointment of United States inspectors at Congressional elections. The apprehension existed that although that law does not authorize the United States officials to interfere in any manner with elections for State and county officers, they might interfere indirectly in some way. We admit that we shared that apprehension, and favored the separation. We are convinced that if the fear was well founded then, the motive does not now exist.

Experience has shown that the present plan of holding an election annually is impolitic and works badly. It is very costly. It costs money needlessly, and time which is valuable to the people.

The danger of interference by United States inspectors of Congressional elections can be easily obviated. Let the Congressional and State or local elections be held on the same day, and at the same place, but apart and by a different set of managers. The United States officials will have no authority for interfering in any way with the State or county election. They will not have the temerity to usurp it. If need be, laws can be passed to restrain, and prevent them, for interfering with State officers in the conduct of State elections. The recent decision of Judge Bond, in South Carolina that United States inspectors have no right to intrude upon registrars with in the performance of that duty, is in point.

An evil of the present plan of holding Congressional elections at different times from the others, in addition to its costliness in money and time, is the small vote which they elicit. The people are tired of constant elections, and stay away from the polls. Look at the figures of the last and previous elections. They furnish ample proof of the necessity of the change.

So far as the federal election laws are concerned, they are odious and unconstitutional. They ought, and we hope, will be repealed. But it must be borne in mind, that directly in the face of them, the Democratic party has held its own, with slight exceptions, in the choice of members of Congress. The seventh district with its large colored majority of eight thousand, and shingled all over with federal inspectors, half of whom were appointed on the recommendation of the Republican candidate, gave the Democratic nominee more than five thousand majority. If these election laws, then, do not serve to defeat the will of the people in the choice of Congressmen, in the election of whom they have a direct bearing, why are we to fear that they can be used in controlling the State and county elections over which they can have no possible control?

The people are weary of annual elections. They are in favor of holding Congressional and State, or county, elections, at the same time, on the same day, and at the same time, but separately and

by different managers. It will devolve upon the Legislature when it meets to provide for the change. Experience has shown its necessity.—Clarion.

Our friend R. A. Thompson, attending medical lectures in Nashville, writes us, "Small pox is fearful here, and extending all over the city."—Meridian Mercury.

SENATOR GEORGE says the Mississippi papers are giving him hades for his vote on the civil service bill.—Memphis Appeal.

There must be a mistake about this. We have seen no abuse of Senator George in the Mississippi papers. Probably some of these papers do not endorse his vote on the civil service bill, but they are not giving him hades on that account. We do not believe the civil service bill is a measure in the direction of reform or that it will accomplish good results. But still we have no criticisms to make upon the course of either of our Senators in reference to it.—Columbus Dispatch.

Public School Education.

Gov. Butler makes a practical recommendation concerning the management of common schools in Massachusetts, which might be followed with good results in other States:

Restrict the branches taught in the primary schools by law specifically to spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, Geography, history—preferably of the United States—and require that those shall be taught upon the same system, to the same grade of scholars in every common school in the commonwealth. When the scholar can show by an examination, that he is well grounded in the elementary English branches, then let him be admitted to a school of higher grade, where line drawing for industrial purposes shall be taught, book-keeping, algebra, geometry the rudiments of the Latin and French languages, chemistry, physics, with natural philosophy in a rudimentary degree, and there a common school education should stop.

We entirely concur in the opinion that if the State is to provide money for any instruction beyond that which is merely rudimentary and essential to every child, then let it lay out the extra sum in such manner as to give training which can be put to actual use in earning a living. One hundred boys and girls want the practical sort of instruction, where one scholar wants the classics and mathematics of the college.—Clarion.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A store up town has a sign which reads: "This is a tin store." An old inebriate staggered in recently, and after a good deal of fumbling in his pocket, put five cents on the counter.

"What do you want?" asked the proprietor indignantly.

"W-w-want a d-d-d-drink."

"This is no liquor saloon," said the proprietor, with awful emphasis.

"W-wha-what?" said the drunken man astonished, "Why, Jo Jo Jones said I could get a horn here."

A Transparent Humbug.

Aberdeen Examiner: The so called "Civil Service Reform Bill" is one of the most transparent humbugs that was ever coopered into shape by Congress, and will be as ineffectual as the law proposing to effect the same objects that was the standing joke of the Hayne regime. The civil service can only be reformed by a "general house-cleaning" from cellar to garret," as Gen. Cordero Williams, of Kentucky, said, and the Democrats expect that at the polls in 1886, and to start the reform in earnest after the inauguration of a President of their choice.

—Take your county paper.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is Brown's Iron Bitters, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

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On and after Aug. 27, 1882.

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EXPRESS	MAIL & EX.		
Leave Memphis, 11:35 pm	8:35 am		
Arr Grand Junction, 1:35 am	10:25 am		
" Middleton, 2:25 am	11:04 am		
" Corinth, 3:15 am	11:44 am		
" Decatur, 7:04 am	3:28 pm		
" Stevenson, 10:25 am	4:29 pm		
" Chattanooga, 12:00 pm	7:45 pm		
GOING WEST.			
Leave Chattanooga, 8:10 pm	8:30 am		
Arr Stevenson, 9:45 pm	10:00 am		
" Decatur, 1:00 am	1:30 pm		
" Corinth, 5:14 am	6:30 pm		
" Middleton, 6:21 am	6:24 pm		
" Grand Junction, 7:35 am	7:20 pm		
" Memphis, 9:45 am	9:15 pm		

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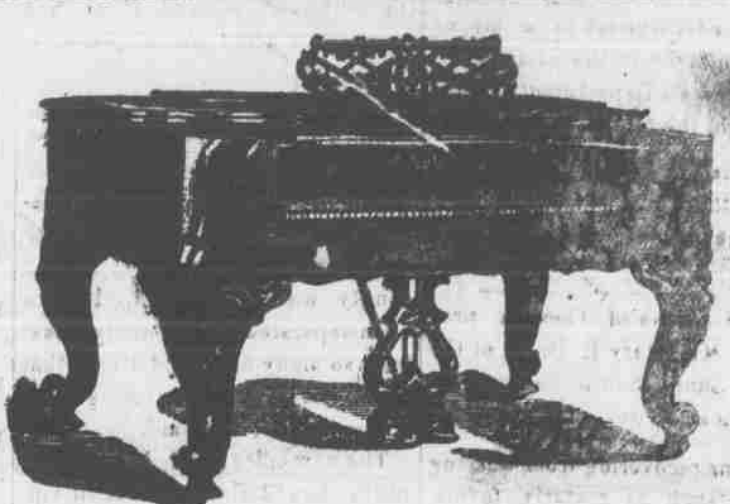
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July 1, 1882—1y.

The Memphis Appeal for 1883.

F. S. Nichols, Editor.

THE APPEAL has just entered upon the

forty-third year of its existence. During

the year 1882 it will maintain all its

honorable traditions by the adoption

of every improvement which progress

can invent or suggest. It will be the

constant aim of the management to

make it a complete newspaper and the

reliable exponent of a liberal public

opinion. With this object in view, it

will print all the news of the day,

promptly and as fully as its large and

increasing facilities will permit. While

keeping our readers intelligent upon all

the political questions of the time, we

shall continue to devote a large share

of our space to agricultural, educa-

tional, religious, scientific, literary, in-

dustrial and commercial matters. Pu-

litical parties are likely to be recogniz-

ed upon new issues as national politics

are assuming new phases. This will

give additional interest to all well-con-

ducted newspapers until the next Pres-

idential election. Every good citizen

should keep himself abreast of the cur-

rent politics of the day; for that reason

the price of the APPEAL is placed

within the reach of even the poorest.

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forty-two years has been the history of

Southern thought, Southern politics,

Southern industry, and its future will

be the same.

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advocate only that which it believes

will best subserve the true interest

of the great Southwest. Its course

not vary from that which the

have so warmly and substantially

endorsed. It does not propose to al-

lign itself with any political party

so far as that alliance may at the

accomplish good result. It does

look to care for the personal or

political advancement of individuals

less they represent vital principles

enforcement of which it deems

relations to all existing parties

that it can afford to be fair

ings with them as to comment and

is good and condemn all that is

The AVA

positive views on all questions of

lie interest, speak earnestly and

estly, without equivocation

and attempt to give some other

more than prejudice for either

advocacy or condemnation of a

measure. Its aim is to be just

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